persists in claiming the right to use the unds with which it has been endowed for the purpose of promoting these unlawful practices, the question arises, has the gov-ernment the right to seize these funds which the Mormon leaders are misusing, and devote them to worthy and charitable purposes, as nearly akin as possible to those to which the funds were dedicated?"

After an elaborate historical review of the common law, the court comes to the conclusion that Congress had the right to seize the property and says: "Congress had before it a contumacious organization wielding by its resources an immense power in the Territory of Utah and employing these resources in constantly attempting to oppose, subvert and thwart the legislation of Congress and the will of the government of the United States. Under such circumstances we have no doubt of the right of Congress to do as it did." The decree of the lower court is affirmed. Justice Bradley delivered the

Opinion.
Chief-justice Fuller said that he and
Justices Field and Lamar were constrained to dissent from this decision. The power of Congress to legislate over the Territories was not incident to the treaty-making power, and its power is restricted directly to that expressed or implied in the Constitution. There is no such power granted as that involved in the act under consideration. Congress unquestionably has power to suppress polygamy, and it is immaterial whether the crime was committed in the name of religion. But Congress has not power to seize and confiscate the property of corporations because they may have been guilty of crime.

MINNESOTA MEAT LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL. The Supreme Court also rendered an opinion holding to be unconstitutional the law of Minnesota requiring that all fresh meats sold in the State shall be cut from animals alaughtered within the State and inspected twenty-four hours before slaughter. The case is entitled "State of Minnesota against Henry D. Barber," and is of great interest to dressed-beef men, who win the case. Barber was convicted of selling fresh beef slaughtered in Illinois, and which had not been inspected before slaughter, as required by the law of Minnesota. He alleged that the law was an unconstitutional interfer-

The court, in an opinion by Justice Har-

ence with interstate commerce.

lan, says: "The enactment of a similar statute by each one of the States composing the Union would result in the destruction of commerce among the several States so far as such commerce is involved in the transporting from one part of the country to another of meat designed for human food and entirely free from disease. This act provides that all cattle, sheep and swine shall be inspected within twentyfour hours before the animals are slaugh tered, and that, if such be the fact, the inspectors shall certify that the slaughtered animals were found to be healthy and fit for human food. The sale of meat not taken from an inspected and certified animal is forbidden under penalty of fine or imprisonment. As the inspection must piace within the hours immediately preceding slaughtering. its necessary operation excludes from the Minnesota market practically all fresh beef, veal, mutton, lamb or pork in whatever form, and although entirely sound, healthy and fit for human food, taken from animals slaughtered in other States, and directly tends to restrict the slaughtering of animals whose meat is to be sold in Minnesota for human food to those engaged in such business in that State. When to this is added the fact that the statute by its necessary operation prohibits the sale in the State of fresh beef, veal, mutton, lamb or pork from animals that may have been G. W. Dalrymple was to-day appointed inspected carefully and thoroughly in the State where they were slaughtered and before they were slaughtered, no doubt can remain as to its effect upon commerce among the several States. It will not do to say-certainly no judicial tribunal can with propriety assume—that the people of Minnesota may not, with due regard to their health, rely upon inspection in other States of animals there slaughtered for purposes of human food. If the object of the statute had been to deny altogether to citizens of other States the privilege of selling within the limits of Minnesota for numan food, fresh beef, veal, mutton, lamb or pork from animals slaughtered outside that State, even those wholly free from disease when slaughtered, and to compel the people of Minnesota desiring to buy such meats either to purchase them when desired for their own domestic use at points beyond the State, that object is attained by the act in question. Our duty to maintain the Constitution will not permit us to shut our eyes these obvious and necessary results of the Minnesota statute. If this egislation does not make such discrimination against the products and business of other States in favor of the products and ousiness of Minnesota, as interferes with and burdens commerce among the several States, it would be difficult to enact legis-lation that would have such a result. The judgment of the lower court is affirmed."

VIRGINIA TAX COUPON CASES. The court also rendered an opinion in favor of the coupon-holders on all points in the several suits of Cooper, Bryan, Mc-Gahey, Ellett, Brown and Cuthbert against the State of Virginia, arising out of laws sed by Virginia to present coupon-hold ers from compelling the State to accept coupons in payment of taxes. The decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia is reversed in each case.

In a decision in two other Virginia tax coupon cases, the court decides in favor of the State on special grounds. In Vashon against Grenhow, it holds that coupons are not receivable for the special school-tax of the State, for the reason that this special tax was set apart prior to the passage of the law of 1871 establishing a contract between the State and the bond-holders. It also holds that coupons are not receivable for liquor license tax, upon the ground that the State may regulate the liquor traffic by requiring the tax to be paid in any manner

IN FAVOR OF A TICKET BROKER. Justice Lamar rendered the opinion of the court in the case of J. G. McCall, plaintiff in error, vs. the people of the State of California, brought here on appeal from the Superior Court of the city and county of San Francisco. McCall was agent of the Erie Railroad Company in San Francisco. It was his business to induce travelers to go by his road, but he sold no tickets, simply taking intending purchasers to the Central Pacific railroad office, where through tickets to the East were sold them over any road the purchasers selected. He was arrested and convicted under a law requiring a license fee of persons engaged in this line of business. He contended that the law was unconstitutional as an interference with interstate commerce and as an unjust discrimination against companies outside the State. The court sustained his contention and reversed the judgment of the lower court, remanding it, with directions to enter a new decree in conformity with this opinion. Chief-justice Fuller

and Justices Gray and Brewer dissented. The court also rendered an opinion affirming the judgment of the circuit court in the suit of Cornell University against Fiske. This is the well-known Fiske will Argument in the Kemmler electrocution case will be heard to-morrow.

INTERCONTINENTAL RAILWAY SURVEY.

Which the Project Is Commended.

Letter from the President to the Senate, in

WASHINGTON, May 19.-The President sent to the Senate, to-day, a letter from the Secretary of State submitting the plan for a preliminary survey for a railway line to connect the principal cities of the American hemisphere, in accordance with the recommendations of the pan-American conference. The share of the United States in the cost of survey will be \$65,000. In his letter of transmittal the President says: "Public attention has chiefly been attracted to the subject of improved water communication between the ports of the United States and those of Central and South America. The creation of new and improved steamship lines undoubtedly furnishes the readiest means of developing an increased trade with the Latin-American nations. But it should not be forgotten that it is possible to travel by land from Washington to the southernmost capital of South America, and that the opening of railroad communication with these friendly states

practicable. It will be interesting to all, and perhaps surprising to most of us to notice how much has already been done in the way of railroad construction in Mexico and South America that can be utilized as part of an international line. I do not hesitate to recommend that Congress make the very moderate appropriation for surveys suggested by the conference and authorize the appointment of commissioners and the detail of army engineer officers to and the detail of army engineer officers to direct and conduct the necessary preliminary surveys."

MINOR MATTERS.

Radical Divergence of Views of Oregon's Senators on the Silver Question.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 19.—Hereafter Oregon's two Senators will not work together on at least one important question. During the delivery of a silver speech, this afternoon, Senator Dolph repudiated the resolution reported recently by the Oregon Republican State central committee in favor of free silver coinage, and put himself on record against it. Senator Mitchell immediately arose and declared himself in favor of not only free coinage of silver, but of making it and certificates representing it a full legal tender. He eulogized the Republican convention of his State as a body and indorsed its action. Senator Mitchell will come up for re-election before the Legislature this winter. The proceeding this afternoon attracted considerable attention and created some surprise.

Candidates for Senate Sergeant-at-Arms.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 19.- Iowans say Col. Swords, of their State, at present purchasing agent of the Treasury Department, at a salary of \$3,000 a year and traveling expenses, is in the race for Sergeant-at-arms for the Senate to stay, and that he will be a winner. He is here looking personally after his canvass and will keep it in hand till the caucus meets a week or two hence. Charles B. Reade, of Maine, deputy Sergeant-at-arms, is a prominent candidate, and ex-Congressman V. K. Valentine, of Nebraska, is here canvassing for the position and is backed by Senators Paddock and Manderson. Colonel Canady wishes to retire June 1, or July 1.

A Mormon Editor Prote WASHINGTON, May 19 .- The Senate committee on Territories to-day heard Frank Cannon, editor of the Ogden (Utah) Standard, in opposition to Senator Cullom's bill to amend the Tucker-Edmunds act so as to disfranchise Mormons and render them ineligible as jurors. Mr. Cannon opposed the bill on the ground that anti-Mormon legis-lation had now gone far enough; that the situation of affairs with respect to the Mormon question was improving and would continue to improve upon the present basis. Nothing but time was needed to work out a satisfactory settlement of all

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Washington, May 19.—General Browne intends to go to the Hot Springs, Va., at the end of this week to remain some time. He has not been so well during the past week as at the time when he returned from his stay at Atlantic City. The atmosphere in

G. W. Dalrymple was to-day appointed postmaster at Plevena, Howard county, vice W. S. Caylor, resigned. J. Burns was appointed postmaster at St Henry's, Mercer county, Ohio, and E. Fisher at Woodsdale, Butler county, Ohio. The Treasury Department to-day purchased \$5,050 four-per-cent. bonds, at \$1.22, and \$14,500 four-and-a-half-per-cents, at

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Collectors of Customs—Geo. B. Sawyer, for the district of Wiscasset, Maine; George Christ, for the

District of Arizona. The managers of the Society of the Sons of American Revolution met to-day at the office of Admiral Porter and decided to hold a meeting of the society in this city on the 4th of July next, to celebrate the day and install new members. Similar meetings will probably be called in every State of the Union.

OVERCOME IN A BURNING MINE.

Fire-Fighters in the Neilson Shaft at Sha mokin Have a Narrow Escape.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., May 19 .- All night long the work of turning the creek into the burning Neilson shaft was pursued, but the work is to-day far from completion. Six men went down the chamber to learn the condition of the seven-hundred-and-fiftyfoot level. They had nearly reached their destination when Thomas Quinn opened a trap-door and fell. Others felt the effects of the gas which rushed upon them and tried to retreat. They fell unconscious, but were rescued by a volunteer squad. Quinn laid beyond the trap-door for some time before any one would make the descent. A volunteer went down, tied a rope about the body and Quinn was dragged up badly bruised and suffering greatly. Physicians were summoned, and with some difficulty revived the men to consciousness. Last night it was considered advisable by parties in charge of the mine to notify the people living in the vicinity of the mouth of the shaft of their danger should gas reach flames. This was done, and during the night the dwellings were vacated.

Big Ohio Mine on Fire.

CLEVELAND, O., May 19 .- The Minglewood coal mine, at North Lawrence, O. took fire Saturday night from a blast, and work has been suspended. The financia loss is likely to be very heavy.

Losses by Fire.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MONTICELLO, Ill., May 19.—At Mansfield, this county, the large store of Forney & Clouser was burned at 5 P. M., and the entire stock of dry goods and groceries was destroyed, valued at \$6,000. There was an insurance of \$4,000 in the Home of New York and the Queen of Liverpool. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The buildings were saved by the efforts of the citizens.

FIANT, Mich., May 19.-F. R. Lewis's paper-mill, in this city, was burned to the ground yesterday. Loss, \$25,000; insured.

Obituary. BARABOO, Wis., May 19.—The Hon. Isaac Waterbury, one of the earliest pioneers of this county, died at his home in the town of Prarie Du Sac, yesterday, of heart fail-ure. The deceased was born in New York in 1818, and came to this county in 1840, He served a term in the State Legislature. UTICA, N. Y., May 19.—Rev. James Lamb formerly of this city, but recently of Cadillac, Mich., died suddenly in a drug

store here to-day.

Paris, May 19.—Gen. B. Hautphol is Big Harvest for Lottery-Bond Sharks. NEW YORK, May 19.—Nearly five hundred Germans of Newark, N. J., are believed to have been swindled by a canvasser who professed to sell them \$100 foreign government bonds on installments, with a chance of large sums in foreign lotteries. If an in-stallment was missed all paid was lost, and when the victim had reached \$90 or \$95 the collector ceased to call, and all paid has

been literally forfeited. Will Raid the Original-Package "Joints." TOPEKA, Kan., May 19.—The temperance women of this city have become so thoroughly indignant over the effects of the original-package decision that they have banded together, five hundred strong, to enforce the State laws despite the Supreme Court's decision. It is expected a raid will be made upon the original-package "joints" to-morrow.

Street-Car Crushed by a Train. CAMDEN, N. J., May 19.—A street-railway car was struck and partly demolished by a West Jersey railroad passenger train to-night. The driver, John Walls, aged fifty years, was ground to pieces and three pas-

sengers were injured. Ex-Senator Jones in an Insane Asylum.

MERCILESS FRENCH TROOPS

Twelve Hundred and Fifty Dahomians Slaughtered in a Recent Battle.

None of the Natives Left to Tell the Story of Defeat-Gladstone Denounced by the Press -A Talk with Prince Bismarck.

NO QUARTER WAS GIVEN,

A Force of Dahomians, 1,250 Strong, Merci-

lessly Slaughtered by Frenchmen. Paris, May 19.-The Temps publishes a dispatch from Senegal, stating that the French have captured Segron and Ousebougan after conflicts with the Dahomians. The forces of the Dahomians at the battle of Ousebougan, which took place on April 29, numbered 1,250. All of them were killed. The French lost 125 killed, and fifty wounded.

GLADSTONE IN HOT WATER.

Scolded by the Press for Comparing Siberian Atrocities with Coercion in Ireland. LONDON, May 19.—Several of the Liberal papers condemn Mr. Gladstone's comparison of the atrocities perpetrated by Russian officials upon the exiles in Siberia with the Mitchelstown, Ireland, affair.

The Pall Mail Gazette says that England is a land of constitutional liberty, where, happily, the unjust shedding of the blood of - single citizen is enough to damn the go ernment. Mr. Gladstone's reference to Mischelstown, the Gazette says, has no weight with men like Stepniak, the noted Russian agitator, who is unable to see what more we want in free England than we

have already got.
The Standard says it cannot find languago to adequately express its disguest at the parellel drawn by Mr. Gladstone. What can be thought, it asks, of a man who is trying to persuade his countrymen that a confused street riot can be classed with deliberate flogging of naked women and kindred tarbarities. It shocks one's moral sense to find that a party leader has reached a stage of rancor where truth, decency and self respect are obliterated. The St. James Gazette says that in making such a comparison. Mr. Gladstone showed himself an unstripped and battered adventurer, sticking to nothing.

BISMARCK INTERVIEWED.

He Talks About the Danger to France and

the Needs of Germany. Paris, May 19 .- In the interview recently had with him by Des Soux, the French journalist, Prince Bismarck said that the danger ahead lay in the sentimental anger of the French over the loss of Alsace-Lorraine. Supposing that France and Russia crushed Germany, he said, who would be the gainer? Russia would certainly then devour France. Germany was the bulwark of western Europe against a Russian in-

Talking with a correspondent of the Novoe Vremyae of St. Petersburg, the ex-Chancellor declared that Austria was not so near decay as people imagined. Germany needs Austria for the same reason that Russia needs France. War between Germany and Russia would be the greatest mistake, but was, for many reasons, almost impossible. Prince Gertschakoff had been jealous of him, but he had always been a friend of Russia. It was true, he wanted Germans to invest in German instead of Russian securities; but that desire arosa from patriotic reasons. but that desire arose from patriotic reasons alone, and from no other motive. The la-bor conference was a blow in the sir. The discontent of capitalists was much more dangerous than the discontent of working-

AGE OF EGYPTIAN TEMPLES.

How Mr. Norman Lockyer Intends to Settle a Mooted Question Concerning Dates. LONDON, May 19 .- Mr. Norman Lockyer. the eminent astronomer, who has recently returned from Greece, is about to settle question that has long puzzled archeologists. It has to do with the light which at regulated periods or seasons fell upon the statues of Athens and others in the sanctuaries of the Greek temples. As might have been expected, when Mr. Lockyer tackles a question of light the sun has much to say upon it. But besides the sun, Mr. Lockyer is going to get the stars to reveal secrets in their relation to Egyptian temples, and by this revelation the conjectural chronology of Wilkinson, Marriette, Brugsch and others will be superseded by the scientific certainty that Sirius, or Mars, or Venus shed a ray of light in a particular direction at a certain epoch, or, rather, that the angle of his ray corresponded with the aperture in such and such a temple of Isis. Apis, Anubis, and so forth, at such and such a season: that this season has been historically sacred to the god whose temple may be in question, and that, therefore, the exact date when the temple existed will be demonstrated by astronomical calculations beyond challenge.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Mr. Jephson's Experience with Emin to Be Given to the World in Book Form.

LONDON, May 19 .- Mr. M. Jephson's book, which will appear almost immediately after the publication of Mr. Stanley's great work, is of absorbing interest. Mr. Jephson is the master of an elegant and graphic style, and his nine months' residence with Emin Pasha provided him with abundance of material for a picturesque narrative. Mr. Jephson speaks in the highest terms of Emin, of whose character and relations with his motley following he had, of course, exceptional means of forming a judgment. Mr. Jephson received a very handsome offer from the London Times for the manuscript of his book, to be published as a series of articles, but he preferred that it should be kept perfectly fresh for the public in book form.

Stanley and the Curiosity Seekers. LONDON, May 19 .- Stanley is suffering from the annoyances to which all men of great prominence have to submit, in the matter of relic hunters and curiosity seekers. There is a brisk competition among managers of exhibitions and museums in the effort to gain possession of some of the effects belonging to the African expedition. Stanley has received no less than forty applications from wax-works proprietors, etc., for the old suit in which he was clothed when first reached by Europeans. Indeed some enterprising managers, among them a New Yorker, even sent agents to Zanzi-bar. Their efforts have all been in vain, however, as the explorer donated whatever he found to spare to the Stanley exhibition under his patronage in London. Stanley's officers and companions have been subjected to similar solicitations, though, of course, in lesser degree. Stanley has suggested to the committee in charge of the Stanley expedition that the money raised be devoted to the equipment of a steamer to ply on the Victoria Nyanza in the service and for the benefit of the tribes in that

William O'Brien's Fiancee 1s a Jewess. LONDON, May 19.-The Irish members of Parliament have raised a subscription among themselves for a wedding present for Mr. Wm. O'Brien on his approaching marriage with Mile. Raffelovitch. The wedding will take place next month. M. Raffelovitch is not, as has been said, a Greek financier. He is a Russian Jew, Madame and Mademoiselle Raffelovitch are well known in Parisian society, and are very accomplished and talented ladies. Their home is a favorite resort of the Irish

communication with these friendly states will give to them and to us facilities for exchange of trade and intercourse that are of special value. The work is vast, but entirely loseph's retreat by Probate Judge Durfee.

DETROIT May 19.—Ex-Senator Charles W. Jones, of Florida, was this morning adamounting to 4,500,000 marks on account of apecial value. The work is vast, but entirely loseph's retreat by Probate Judge Durfee.

amount the sum of 350,000 marks will be devoted to paying a subsidy to the East Africa Steamship Company, the vessels of whose line will ply between Hamburg or Bremen and various ports on the east coast of Africa. During the debate on the credits it was announced on the part of the government that there was no truth in the reports that it had decided to abandon the

steamship service to Samoa. During the sitting of the committee Gen. Verdy Du Vernois, Minister of War, explained the progress in military affairs made by France and Russia since 1887. He quoted statistics showing that after the passage of the military bill the peace effective of Germany would still be 3,000 men below that of France. Chancellor Von Caprivi will be requested to attend the next sitting in order to explain the foreign situation.

Consular Agent McCheane Was Insane. PORTSMOUTH, May 19.—The jury in the case of Mr. Thomas McCheane, late consular agent of the United States at this place, who committed suicide recently, rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased verdict to the effect that the deceased was temporarily insane. The jury adopted a resolution expressing sympathy with Mr. McCheane's family, which is highly respected here. It appears from evidence adduced at the inquest that Mr. McCheane was troubled about financial matters. Among the entries in his pocket-book was one addressed to a friend, in which he lamented his own folly in having throughout life one desire, namely, to serve and please his friends.

Eugenie a Victim of Rheumatism. LONDON, May 19.-Word comes from Wiesbaden that the ex-Empress Eugenie, who is sojourning there under the strictest incognito as the Countess de Pierrefond, is suffering terribly from rheumatism, which does not yield to the effects of the waters nor to skillful medical treatment. The once beautiful Eugenie, who has recently passed her fifty-fourth birthday, is completely wrecked in body and spirit.

New Cabinet in Japan. YOKOHAMA, May 19 .- A new Cabinet has been formed as follows: Count Saigo Tsukumichi, Minister of Home Affairs; Gen. Yoshikawa Akimisa, Minister of Education; Admiral Kubayama Sukenore, Minister of Husbandry; General Ogama, Min-ister of War; Count Watsukatu Sayoshi, mister of Finance; Count Shojiro, Mill ter of Communications.

The Prince of Wales is going to Dublin to visit Sir Guiness.

The Boulangists will reorganize to keep their group in deputies. There have been violent earthquakes at Belizane and Mostagena.

Mr. Stanley expects that his book, "In Darkest Africa," will be out on June 10. Nine thousand two hundred colliers and paper-makers at Pilsen and Gratz, Austria, have struck.

Five persons were killed by an explosion in a powder factory at Kaipias, a railway station 120 miles from Helsingfors, Russia. A sculling match has been arranged at Sidney, N. S. W., between Peter Kemp, the Australian, and William J. O'Connor, the Canadian oarsman.

A riot was caused at Guelma by Arabs pillaging Jews' shops. The troops were compelled to interfere in order to restore order. Several Arabs were killed.

Large numbers of respectable young English women are being shipped to Queensland, Australia, at the expense of the Queensland government. They are kept free of cost after landing until proper employment is obtained.

A protest has been presented to the Bishop of London against the reredos in St. Paul's Cathedral as "encouraging ideas and devotions of an unlawful, idolatrous and superstitious kind." The reredos include a crucifix and the Madonna.

The London County Council has determined to erect a model lodging-house for working-people, after the style of the model lodging-houses in Glasgow, which have proved profitable to the municipality. An exhibition of silk industries of Great Britain and Ireland is being held in Lon-don under distinguished patronage. The silk manufacturers have formed an association, and appeal to purchasers to the pref-erence to the goods made in this country, rather than to similar goods imported from

The Prince of Wales presided yesterday at the unveiling of the statue to General Gordon, at Chatham, in the graceful style usual to him on such occasions. His speech was eulogistic of the "dashing Christian soldier," and skillfully avoided too close reference to the closing circumstances of the hero's career-which do no credit to England, and which Englishmen do not like to dwell upon.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis writes she cannot attend the Lee statue unveiling. Mitchell, Mayor Cottrell's confederate, has been released on bail at Cedar Keys. Bob Wallace, of Pittsburg, who is said to have stolen \$5.000 from his uncle, John H., of New York, has been arrested in Havana. The Cook county (Ill.) Board of Commissioners have at last decided to pay the lawyers who assisted in the Cronin prosecu-

U. L. Malone, the Denyer pool-player, has issued a challenge to any man in the world to play continuous pool, 450 points, 150 points each night, for \$500 a side and the championship. Powers or Deoro are pre ferred. The games are to be played in Chi cago the third week in June.

William Thompson, who has been attending meetings held by Adventists in Eldorado, Kan., became violently insane, and attacked his family with a butcher-knife, inflicting some slight cuts on his wife and daughter before he was disarmed. He believed the end of the world was approaching.

Movements of Steamers. Boston, May 19.—Arrived: Pavonia, from averpool

BALTIMORE, May 19 .- Arrived: Maine, from London. ANTWERP, May 19.-Arrived: Rhynland from New York. MOVILLE, May 19 .- Arrived: Anchoria from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, May 19.—Arrived: Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia. SOUTHAMPTON, May 19.-Arrived: Eider, from New York, for Bremen. GLASGOW, May 19 .- Arrived: State o

Pennsylvania, from New York. NEW YORK, May 19.—Dispatches from Havana to-day state that the Ward line steamer City of Alexandria, said to be aground off the Florida coast, has arrived safely at that port.

Chicago Hotel Waiters.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Fifty-nine waiters, em-ployed at the Palmer House—half the force -were discharged by Manager Townsend this morning on their refusal to leave the Culinary Alliance. The alliance people decided this morning to take no more the-proprietor-is-away-come-aroundto-morrow excuses. About thirty waiters at the Tremont House and an equal number at the Commercial Hotel went on strike to-day. No action was taken at the Grand Pacific, as the management has promised to sign the scale f the other houses do. At the Auditorium the acting manager signed the scale subject to the approval of Manager Southgate upon his return from New York.

Novelist Murray Missing. SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—David Lindley Murray, the famous novelist, is missing, and the San Francisco detective force is hunting for him. He is supposed to have arrived here from Australia several months ago. Early last year Murray accepted an engagement to deliver lectures in Australia and after a great public dinner in last in his honor, he sailed June England, expecting to remain six months and return by way of America. Since November he has not been seen.

Fight for Control of a Big Company. Their home is a favorite resort of the Irish members and Mr. O'Brien was an inmate of it when the ladies were engaged in translating "When We Were Boys," into French.

Money for German Operations in Africa.

BERLIN, May 19.—The budget committee of the Reichstag has approved credits amounting to 4,500,000 marks on account of German operations in East Africa. Of this Highest of all in Leavening Power. - U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE MAN OF THE DOME.

View of the World from a High Perch in the National Capitol.

As often as visitors climb the tortuous staircase to the dome of the Capitol a voice gives them friendly greeting when they are at a particularly steep angle of the stairs about half way up. Many a young couple have been startled by this greeting as they look up to the whispering gallery above and over at the pigmies on the floor of the rotunda below. They look at the blank walls about them and the dark stairs winding above and below, and conclude that it is another of the remarkable Capitol echoes until another greeting reaches them, and through an arch in the wall they see the old man who lives in the

A curious character is this old man of the dome. He is a tall and well-built man, with remarkably bright eyes and a clear, ruddy complexion, and would scarcely be called the "old" man except for his white hair and beard. With his cheery "good day," he sometimes disturbs a cozy couple, but he is so sociable and good-natured that they cannot complain, and a few words with him awakens the interest of the stranger. He is an old philosopher in his way-a student of human-nature. From his high perch in the dome he looks down each day at the statesmen passing through the ro-tunda from House to Senate and from Sen-

ate to House, looking small.

Looking out at the high windows he gets a bird's-eye view of the city, and his vision is broadened. His philosophy is directed by the expanse of his vision, and, as a looker-on, he has stored away in his capacious head some quaint and original ideas. Hour after hour, day after day, month after month, for ten years or more, he has sat there in his tower of observation and gathered in impressions. He is not a traveler, but the world, represented by the thousands of strangers from all quarters of the globe, passes before him like a panoramma, and he knows much that the widely-traveled man learns. He can tell strangers at sight what little corner of the world they first opened their eyes upon, and many other things about themselves one would not be expected to know upon short ac-

He gives expression to many quaint ideas, causing the intelligent stranger to try further to draw him out and to make many notes in his diary when the talk is ended. But the old man of the dome is too much of a philosopher to be much of a talker, and with the manner of a Scotchman he cuts a conversation off just where he wants it to end. He is one of the inhabitants of the dome there by authority. He does not actually live, eat, sleep and dream in the dome, but his days are spent there the year around. Every year that the dome is opened he is there, and when he goes he locks all the doors behind him in his winding way down and hands his keys in the watch-room down and hands his keys in the watch-room for the night.

He is the watchman of the dome, whose duty it is to see that no vandalism befalls the building nor harm comes to visitors. If his sudden appearance is sometimes a shocking interruption to affectionate demonstrations by young people, who hope in the future to climb the winding stairs of life together as they then climb, his presonce is also an insurance of safety from injury or rudeness. As a philosopher he never sees anything it is not necessary to see, and never tells half that he sees. He is not an ordinary policeman who goes his inquisitive rounds.

He used to be on the Capitol force years ago, and after he was retired from the force he was given a lodgement in the dome. His castle in the air is the archway to the first gallery of the rotunda, above the frieze work, which is now closed off. He has the cracks stopped to keep the wind away, and on a shelf in one corner he keeps the book which he gets from the National Library. Sitting there he can look over the top of his books and command a view of the staircase, and his books are his companions on dull days. The life in the dome has had a strong influence upon his acute mind, and he is the most interesting character of the many at the Capitol.

THE BALL WENT CLEAR THROUGH HIM. At Least the Soldier Thought So, and He Sat on a Log Waiting to Die.

"I was wounded three times during the war," said Major L., with a merry twinkle in his fine brown eye, "once fatally, but you see I am still an inhabitant of this beautiful earth."

"Perhaps." suggested one of his listeners.
"you were like the man of whom the country newspaper man wrote: 'The ball en-tered his left side, inflicting a mortal wound. With good care he will be able to pull through all right."

"That's just where the ball did enter." replied the grizzled veteran cheerfully. "I was in the Shenandoah valley with Sheridan, and we were having a lively little time of it, a regular hare-and-hound race all the time, it seemed. We were chasing Mr. Johnny Rebel out of the country, and in one of our charges 1 suddenly stopped short, feeling as if a red-hot sword had been thrust through me. I was wounded, badly, too. The bail had entered my left side, and had passed clean through my body, leaving a tierce burning trail. "Well, I said to myself, 'Abe L-, this time you are a dead man. No man can live when a bullet has ploughed its way through

"I staggered out of the line. The fighting business was so brisk just then that wounded men were looking out for themselves. I managed to get to a log and sat down on it to wait until I should die. The pain was so fearful that I could barely move my limbs. It seemed to paralyze my nervous and muscular force. As I sat there watching the men scampering along, one of my old comrades passed me. "What's the matter, Abe?' he cried.

"'They've done me this time,' I answered. "'Hope not,' he turned to yell back as he ran. One doesn't expect delicate attention at such times. "Well, I waited to die until finally I said

to myself, 'If this is dying, it isn't so bad after all. "I unbuckled my belt to ease the pain and thought that I would like to see what a deadly wound looked like. I took a look and there was no wound there. I could not believe my eyes. I knew I had been hit, for I could feel where the ball come out in my back. I put my hand around there to touch the hole and could not find it. There was not a sign of a wound in my side, not a mark on the skin. It took me not more than thirty seconds to buckle my belt around me and make a run for my company. I caught it in twenty minutes.

"'How's this?' two or three of the boys panted. 'We thought you were killed.'

"Well, you see I am not,' I said, falling into the ranks. "I had been hit by a spent ball, and that night when I examined my side I found a black-and-blue spot on it as big as my cap. I didn't mind it in the least. A man who suddenly recovers from a mortal wound

Catch Crops Among Fruit.

feels pretty cheerful."

The question what to plant for a catch crop is an important one to the fruitgrower at any period of his career, but especially so to the beginner, who is paying out all the time without any possibil-ity of gathering a profitable crop from even the strawberries in less than a year. To the difficulty of growing two crops at the same time, without injury to either, is added the question of gathering and the prob-lem of profit, as affected by the increased cost of production. The tree fruits give but little trouble, as any hoed crop can be grown, excepting such as require very high manuring, like cabbages and onions. Of the small fruits strawberries give very little opportunity for growing anything else, although some plant them twenty inches apart in the row and plant a single eye of some dwarf potato. like Early Ohio, between. Onion sets may also be put in, provided it is done early; and on high-priced land, near a city, the rows of strawberry plants may be set four or four and a half feet apart, and a operation on Mr. Graham.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES. From Indianapolis Union Station.

Trains run by Central Standard Time.

Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore (d 4:30 a m. Washington, Philadelphia and New d 2:55 p m. d 5:30 p m. Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 12:50 pm. and d 10:20 pm.
Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from Columbus, 3:50 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00 pm.; arrive from Richmond, 9:40 am.

Leave for Chicago, d 10:35 am., d 12:20 am.; arrive from Chicago, d 4:05 pm.; d 3:55 am.

Leave for Louisville, d 4:00 am., 7:35 am., d 4:10 pm., 5:20 pm. Arrive from Louisville, 9:50 am., d 10:80 am., 5:50 pm., d 12:15 am.

Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:25 am., 4:10 pm.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo; 10:30 am., 5:12 pm.

d, daily: other trains except Sunday.

JANDALIA LINE -SHORTEST ROUTE TO Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows: Leave for St. Louis, 7:30 am, 11:50 am, 1:00 p m, 11:00

Greencastle and Terre Haute Accom'dation, 4:00 pm, Arrive from St, Louis, 3:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 pm, 5:20 pm, 7:45 pm.

Terre Haute and Greencastle Accom'dation, 10:00 am.

Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through trains.

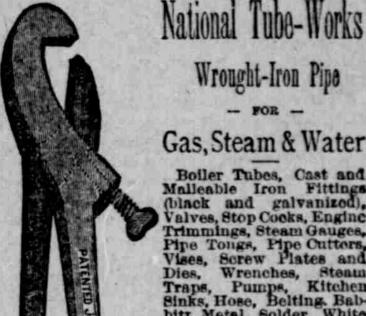
For rates and information apply to ticket agents of the company, or H. R. DEBING, Assistant General Passenger Agent

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FOR WESTERN STATES, CORPORA-TIONS, BANKS AND MERCHANTS. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS AND LOANS NEGOTIATED.

row of early cabbages, or onions, or early sweet corn may be grown; but this means a good deal of hard labor that must be hired cheaply if a profit is to be expected. An acquaintance of the writer once tried the experiment of growing early cabbages between the rows of strawberries planted three feet apart. The ground was a lon neglected garden spot that had produced a crop of weeds three years in succession. There was no room for horse cultivation, and hand-hoeing did not push the cabbages as horse-work would have done, and they were only second early, bringing a low price, which did not begin to pay for the extra hand-work required. The cabbages,. which should have been out of the way by July 15, were not marketed until Sept. 1, and then the strawberries had in many places run across the row, and the cultivator belied its name and became a de-

Men Who Have Most at Stake,

Nebraska Journal. A packing-house in South Omaha, smelling strikes and lock-outs in the air, has forestalled Father Time by discharging a hundred unmarried employes to fill their places with workmen who have given hostages to fortune by encumbering themselves with families. There is philosophy in a move of this kind. One thing is certain, the married men ought to be first consulted in a strike. They have something at stake. But the labor unions too often forget this and vote them down without the least consideration.

An Objectionable Phrase.

New York Commercial Advertiser. e promotion of the A paper devoted t and edited by the interests of womcrica, mars one of brightest women k about "gentlemen its pages with a r not be wise to devote friends." Would . a little surplus energy to reforming such harrowing literary inelegances before proceeding to social revolutions?

Minister a Confessed Thief. READING, Pa., May 19.—The Lebanon classis of the Reformed Church at Womelsdorf to-day gave an ecclesiastical trial to Rev. Martin L. Frich, charged with falsehood and theft. The former charge was withdrawn, but Rev. Mr. Frich's confession

in writing that he had stolen was read, and

he was deposed from the ministry. Many orchards are seriously injured by allowing too heavy a growth of grass around the stem of the trees. In the majority of cases better health and thrift will be secured if the soil for two or three feet around each tree is kept loose and mellow, stirring frequently if necessary to secure this. At least this will be better than to allow the weeds and grass to use the plant food needed by the tree.

Died from Effects of an Operation. John Graham, of Bloomington, who represented Monroe county in the Legislature of 1883-84, was reported at midnight as dying at Dr. Fletcher's sanitarium in this city of hemorrhage. Two weeks ago he came here for treatment, being afflicted with paralysis of the vocal chords. The ration of tracheotomy was pe

few days ago, but was unsuccessful. Mr.

Graham was fifty-four years of age. Tracheotomy is the operation of opening the trachea, or wind-pipe, and consists in first making an incision in the median line of the throat, either below or above the thyroid gland, and dis-secting down to the trachea tili it is exposed. When the bleeding has ceased the trachea is opened by a vertical incision and a portion of one or more of its